Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor. **LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1838.** No. 27 Vol. 53

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BY THO. T. BRADFORD,

FOR

DANL. BRADFORD.

[*Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.*]

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From the U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review for June.

BUNKER'S HILL.

BY FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE.

How calm the summer sunlight falls
In beauty upon Charlestown's walls;
And from the crested steep
Of Bunker's green embattled head,
Throwns forth a lengthening line of shade
Upon the tranquil deep!

World-honored mountain! other sights
Were seen upon thy grassy heights,
And on that quiet shore,
When Freedom there to danger's post
First drew in arms her gallant host,
And to confront them on the strand
Brittannia ranged her glittering band,—
While madly volleying o'er,
Burst sheeted flame and volumed smoke,
And cannon throats in thunder spoke
Their deep, responsive roar.

Lo! where, as Fancy lends her aid,
Beneath her magic touch arrayed,
The heroes of the olden time,
With reverend brow and port sublime,
In serried ranks before me stand—
Though feebly armed, a dauntless band.
I read in every fearless eye
The high resolve to do or die.
There rolls no drum along their line,
No bayonets bright above it shine,
No flaunting banners court the air,
With herald pomp emblazoned fair,
And hushed is every sound;
One sentinel, with measured pace,
Keeps guard in his allotted space
High on the lofty mound.

Stern silence broods upon the hill,
The vale is bound in sleep,
The crowded town is hushed and still,
And tranquil lies the deep.
Thus Naples, sleeps, thy matchless bay
While tints of beauty o'ver it play,
E're yet the crater's roar
Awakens thousands to behold
The mountain's fiery wreath unflold,—
Vesuvius, wild and fierce and dread,
Its awful deluge widely shed
And heap with dying and with dead
The desolated shore.

The signal note is uttered—hark!
Rolls out the British drum;
In order marching to embark,
The hireling foemen come.
Bugle and trumpet clamoring shrill
Are echoed from the silent hill,
As rank on rank the squadrons pour
In haste to gain that fatal shore.
Ah! many a proud and noble breast
Throbs high beneath its scarlet vest,
Too soon with redder hue to dye
Its gay ensanguined finery!
O'er many a young and lofty head
St. George's cross is proudly spread,
Too soon in marble sleep to lie,
O'ershadowed only by the sky.

Lo! Albyon sends her war-array,
With eagle plume, and tartan gay—
But when their feet the heather prest
A loftier valor filled their breast,
For mournful seem the battle's toil,
To him who fights on foreign soil;
And many a heart has homeward flown,
To greet the land they love—their own,
And when the shrill wild war-pipes play,
They think of valleys far away—
Loch Leven and old Bonvenue!
Why should they fight with freedom's sons?
Their own life blood rebellious runs;
And to unsheath, is base at best,
That claymore at the Southron's, hest.

No clamor rude—no warning shout—
Burst from behind the dark redoubt,
Where every pulse is calm;
The prayers to righteous Heaven addressed,
For strength, are silently expressed,
And breathed without alarm.
The foe have diremb[a]rked, and now
Are pressing towards the hillock's brow,
Proudly along their sweeping line
Their banners wave, their bayonets shine;
The rolling thunders of the drum
Direct their march as on they come;
And dark upon the sleeping tide,
Huge men-of-war at anchor ride,
Whose ports upon the landward side
Display full many a row
Of yawning guns, prepared to shower
Their death-bolts with resistless power
Full on the fated foe.

As nearer still the Briton came
Forth burst the thunder and the flame;
Each yeoman's aim was good and true,
And winged with death each bullet flew.
Can worlds convey the wild uproar
That madly rose from sea and shore,
Or paint the panic and the flight
Of soldiers trained and sold to fight?
They shout—they fly—all order lost—
And plumes in wild confusion tost,
And trailing muskets all display
Their hireling fear and disarray;

While, thrilling through the flying rout,
Rises on high the patriot shout,
Again, by shame and fear impelled,
They scale the hill,—again repelled,
They seek the plain below,
While still the fiery cannonade
From anchored ships affords them aid,
And galls the feeble foe.
Ah! vainly might I now essay
To paint the fortunes of the day,
Or sadly strive to tell
How, upon Israel's lofty place,
Too briefly sped his gallant race,
Heroic Warren fell.
He to the mount of battle came
To meet the sacrificial flame
That lit the field of strife;
And there, before his country's God,
He fell on freedom's holiest sod,
And poured that sacred life.
But not in vain he fought and bled;
Such death a glorious halo spread
Around the cause he prized,
And Liberty, so lately born
At Lexington, was on that morn
In Warren's blood baptized.

[By Authority.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 26]

AN ACT to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third of July next, all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due North from the head waters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line, shall, for the purposes of temporary Government, be and constitute a separate Territorial Government by the name of Iowa; and that from and after the said third day of July next, the present Territorial Government of Wisconsin shall extend only to that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies east of the Mississippi river. And after the said third day of July next, all power and authority of the Government of Wisconsin, in and over the Territory hereby constituted, shall cease: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now appertaining to any Indians within the said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the U. States and such Indians, or to impair the obligations of any treaty now existing between the United States and such Indians, or to impair or anywise to affect the authority of the Government of the United States, to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty or law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the Government to make if this act had never been passed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing the Territory hereby established into one or more other Territories in such manner and at such times as Congress shall, in its discretion, deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over the said Territory of Iowa shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the U. States. The Governor shall reside within the said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve of all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Secretary of the said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor, in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first Monday in December in each year, to the President of the United States, and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress.—And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties, for the election of the Council and Representatives giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the said members of the Council and House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected. Previous to the first election, the Governor of the Territory shall cause the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties in the Territory to be taken, and made by the sheriffs of the said counties, unless the same shall have been taken within three months previous to the third day of July next, and returns thereof made by said sheriffs to the Governor. The first election shall be held at such time and place, and conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct: and he shall at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts are entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes in each of the said counties or districts, for the Council, shall be declared by the said Governor to be duly elected to the said council; and the person or persons having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county may be entitled, shall also be declared by the Governor to be duly elected; *Provided*, The Governor shall order a new election when there is a tie between two or more persons voted for, to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly, shall meet at such place, and on such day as he shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the annual commencement of the session of the Legislative Assembly; but no session in any year shall exceed the term of seventy-five days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of said Territory at the time of its organization, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be determined by the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws of the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to, and if disapproved by, the Congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, all township officers, and all county officers, except judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and clerks of courts, shall be elected by the people, in such manner as is now prescribed by the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, or as may, after the first election, be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, shall appoint all judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and all militia officers, except those of the staff, and all civil officers not herein provided for. Vacancies occurring in the recess of the Council, shall be filled by appointments from the Governer, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislative Assembly; but the said Governor may appoint, in the first instance, the aforesaid officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the said Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, whilst he was a member, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term, and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, or any of its officers, except as a militia officer, shall be a member of the said Council or House of Representatives, or shall hold any office under the Government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of the said territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice, and two associate judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of Government of the said territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the term of four years. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts; and a district court or courts shall be held in each of the three districts, by one of the judges of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointment, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned to them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided, however*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of controversy, when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed exceeds fifty dollars And the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess a chancery as well as a common law jurisdiction. Each district court shall appoint its clerk, who shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held, and the said clerks shall also be the registers in chancery; and any vacancy in said office of clerk happening in the vacation of said court, may be filled by the judge of said district, which appointment shall continue until the next term of said court. And writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals in chancery causes, shall be allowed in all cases, from the final decisions of the said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court may appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court by which he shall have been appointed. And writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the said supreme court shall be allowed and taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, shall exceed one thousand dollars. And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. And the first six days of every term of the said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws. And writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the said courts, in all such cases, shall be made to the supreme court of the territory, in the same manner as in other cases. The said clerks shall receive in all such cases, the same fees which the clerk of the district courts of Wisconsin Territory now receives for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an attorney for the said territory appointed, who shall continue in office four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States, for the present territory of Wisconsin. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, who shall execute all process issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. He shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate judges, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation, before some judge or justice of the peace, in the existing Territory of Wisconsin, duly commissioned and qualified to administer an oath or affirmation, or before the chief justice, or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificate shall be received and recorded by the said Secretary among the executive proceedings. And, afterwards, the chief jusrice and associate judges, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as Governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The said chief judge and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof; and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to, and returning from, the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the territory; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and to its inhabitants; and the existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin shall be extended over said territory, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Iowa; and further, the laws of the U. States are hereby extended over, and shall be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said session, or as soon thereafter as may by them be deemed expedient, the said Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of Government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assemby. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby granted to the said Territory of Iowa, which shall be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly thereof to defray the expenses of erecting public buildings at the seat of Government.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been granted to the delegates from the several Territories of the U. States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place or places and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to the person so elected.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process, and proceedings, and all indictments and information, which shall be undetermined on the third day of July next, in the district courts of Wisconsin Territory, west of the Mississippi river, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted and determined in the district courts hereby established, which may include the said counties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and all other executive and judicial officers, who shall be in office on the third day of July next, in that portion of the present Territory of Wisconsin which will then, by this act, become the Territory of Iowa, shall be and are hereby authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices as officers of the Territory of Iowa, temporarily, and until they or others shall be duly appointed to fill their places by the territorial government of Iowa, in the manner herein directed; *Provided*, that no officer shall hold or continue in office, by virtue of this provision, over twelve months from the said third day of July next.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes which shall have been or may be removed from the courts held by the present territory of Wisconsin, in the counties west of the Mississippi river, by appeal or otherwise, into the supreme court for the Territory of Wisconsin, and which shall be undetermined therein on the third day of July next, shall be certified by the clerk of the said supreme court, and transferred to the supreme court of said territory of Iowa, there to be proceeded in to final determination, in the same manner that they might have been in the said supreme court of the territory of Wisconsin.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by, and under the direction of, the Governor of said territory of Iowa, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of Government, for the accommodation of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, judges, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons as the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall direct.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day named in this act for the organization of the territory of Iowa, the term of the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the territory of Wisconsin, shall be deemed to have expired, and an entirely new organization of the Council and House of Representatives of the territory of Wisconsin as constituted by this act, shall take place as follows: As soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the Governor of the territory of Wisconsin shall apportion the thirteem members of the Council, and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives among the several counties or districts composed within said territory, according to their population, as nearly as may be (Indians excepted.) The first election shall be held at such time as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and shall be conducted, and returns thereof made, in all repects, according to the provisions of the laws of said territory, and the Governor shall declare the persons having the greatest number of votes to be elected, and shall order a new election when there is a tie between two or more persons voted for, to supply the vacancy made by such tie. The persons thus elected shall meet at Madison, the seat of Government, on such day as he shall appoint, but thereafter the apportioning of the representation in the several counties to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, the day of their election, and the day for the commencement of the session of the Legislative Assembly shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor of the territory of Iowa may define the judicial districts of said territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said territory, to the several districts, and also appoint the times for holding courts in the several counties in each district, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first, or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times of holding the courts or any of them.

RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
JAMES K. POLK.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

SEGUINE'S ACOUSTIC DROPS;

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR

DEAFNESS.

DR. JOSEAQUIM SEGUINE, the Inventor and Proprietor of these Drops, does not feel called upon, at this time, after the experience of twenty years in the application of his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial or total deafness, most of which have been successful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities, or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to observe, that ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of partial or total deafness, arise originally from cold; and this medicine being intended to act particularly in such cases, has been a successful medium of cure just in that proportion. There are many cases of deafness, which are believed by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such as excessive and sudden noise, long service in factories, the firing of cannon, &c.; and of many such we have certificates of cure. But Dr. S. does not hesitate to assert, that a large majority of such instances of deafness arise from cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause.—In all such cases, either recent or of long standing, whether in the young or aged, this medicine will exert a happy influence, and the greatest relief may be depended on. Many instances of cure are known to the proprietor, after every other proposed remedy had been tried, and when all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Being composed entirely of vegetables of the most innocent description, and warranted to contain no mineral whatever, no fear need be entertained for a moment, that any ill effects will result from their use. The following directions, strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer almost instantaneous relief:

DIRECTIONS.

First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear which has become hard; and if so, use an injection of soap and warm water; or, if necessary, a preparation of oil orange and hartshorn, which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted as to be used with safety. This should be done an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then apply these, by dropping 5 to 10 drops into the ear, and stop the ear with a little cotton wool. Repeat this night and morning. The soap and water should be occasionally used in the meantime, at least half an hour before using the drops.

TESTIMONIALS.

London, August 27, 1830.

This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J. Seguine intimately for some years. His character, as a man of honor and strict integrity, is unexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops by those who have used them. I do not believe he would offer to the public any medical preparation on which the most perfect reliance could not be placed.

WM. BECKWITH, JR.
Prebend of Westminster Abbey.

London, June, 1832.

Dr. Joseaquin Seguine having imparted to us the secret of his composition known as the Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronouncing it, not only perfectly innocent in its effects, but highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness arising from cold.

Signed, J. TAYLOR, M. D.
THOS. DAVIE, M. D.
J. ABERNETHY, M. D.
WM. HUNTER, M. D.

To Dr. S. Seguine.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops, in effecting a cure of the deafness under which I have labored for the last eight years. I believe the deprivation of my hearing was caused by cold taken after an attack of fever, which left me in a condition in which you saw me some two months since. I have now completely regained my hearing after using three bottles.

I am with gratitude, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH WILSON.
London, March 12, 1836. *No.* 10, *Blackfriars.*

Wade Park, Somerset, May, 7, 1836.

Dr J. Seguine,—Your Acoustic Drops have effected wonders on my son. Having, during the past winter, fallen into the neighboring lake while skating, the cold produced a partial deafness in one ear, and almost total in the other. We have applied but two bottles, and find him so much benefitted, that I am induced to send for a dozen, in order to distribute among some of my tenants, as well as to continue their use in my son's case. Please deliver them to the bearer, John Simonson, who is provided with money to pay for them.

With great respect,
HAMPTON WADE.

Manchester, June 10, 1836.

I have used Dr. Seguine's Acoustic Drops in my practice with great success. I consider it more universally successful than any medicine for the cure of deafness that ever came under my observation. I know nothing of its composition.

HENRY GALE, M. D.

[TRANSLATION.]

Lisbon, January, 1817.

Dr. Joseaquim Seguine submitted to me his medicine for the cure of deafness, and proved to me that it is a good preparation for the purpose. Dr. Seguine's private character is such as must entitle him to the greatest respect and confidence wherever he is known.

LOPEZ FIGANIERE,
Pres't Medical Academy.

NOTICES OF CURE.

MRS. SARAH HARNCASTLE, of Islington, afflicted with deafness, said to have been caused by the discharge of a gun near her ear, was permanently cured by the use of one bottle.

GEORGE HEARSTED, of Paddington, was early subject to a discharge from one ear, which resulted in total deafness on that side. The use of two bottles has restored his hearing, so that no inconvenience results. He continues its use.

RICHARD THOMPSON, of St. Martin's Lane, became gradually so deaf as to be unable to hear a full orchestra in their loudest performances. He was relieved by one bottle so as to be able to hear indistinctly, and was permanently cured by three bottles.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMSON, of Richmond, became deaf after a severe attack of inflammation in the head, and was cured by the use of two bottles.

Miss LOUISA VINCENTS, of Turnham Green, aged 17, was suddenly attacked with deafness arising from severe cold. She was cured by the use of two bottles.

☞The names of hundreds of others might be given, were it of any use except to swell a list already large enough. The best proof is in the use of it, which is recommended to all afflicted.

CAUTION.

In purchasing Seguine's Acoustic Drops, observe that every bottle of the genuine is accompanied by a lithographed copy of the following certificate, with Dr. Seguine's fac simile signature:

To the citizens of the United States of America and Canada:

London, January 6, 1837.

This is to certif, that I have appointed Mr. Robert D. Hart, of the city of New York, my agent for the sale of 'Seguine's Acoustie Drcps,' with the power to appoint agents throughout the Unfted States and Canada. He is also authorized to furnish it to the poor gratis, at his discretion, provided the person applying shall produce a certificate from the nearest magistrate, or minister of any church, that the applicant is a person of good character, and too poor to purchase a bottle.

Signed, J. SEGUINE, M. D.

In order more perfectly to guard against counterfeits, Dr. Seguine has prepared a large quantity expressly for America and Canada, with an *entirely new labels*, *wrappers*, &c. See that the agent's name is on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

Price $1,50 per bottle.

ROBT. D. HART,
No. 437 *Broadway, Gen. Agen for the U. States.*

May be had also of P. Burnett, New York, Chemical Hall, No. 35 Sixth Avenue; Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, corner of William; and at No 22 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

The Agent received the following letter in recommendation of this valuable medicine:

BALTIMORE COUNTY, May 8, 1837.

Mr. Robert D. Hart—When in New York, some three weeks sine, I bought of you a bottle of 'Seguine't Acoustic Drops' for the cure of Deafness, telling you at the time that if I found any benefit from its use I would inform you, and if otherwise, I would publish it in the Baltimore papers as an imposture. I have found so much benefit from them, that I am induced to send for six bottles, which please send to care of J. Taylor & Sons, where I will get them. My case is of ten years' standing, and I have suffered much from a rumbling in my ear, which is nearly removed.

I subscribe myself, with pleasure,
Your friend,
A. ICHESON.

☞The above is sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of Kentucky Gazette, Le .
March 8, 1838.—10-tf.

A Runaway Loafer.

A FELLOW by the name of JOHN T. FELL, ranaway from this place on Tuesday morning last, in debt to this Office Three Dollars and Fifty Cents for printing bills for a benefit given him by the Theatrical Company of Dayton, for whom he had occasionally sung a few comic songs. He is also indebted to the Exchange Hotel for his own, and the board of two cronies for whom he had become responsible; besides various other debts. Said Fell is a tailor by trade, limps very much, one leg being much shorter than the other; about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a deal of brass His only occupation is travelling through the country singing songs, defrauding printers and others.—He is now in Cincinnati, and we caution our brethren of the press there, and every other place he may visit, to be on their guard, lest he should defraud them, which he will certainly do if he can. We also caution all respectable Theatres, boarding houses, and the public generally, to beware of him.

☞We request the Press throughout the Union to copy the above, and accept our thanks.

Herald Office, Dayton, Ohio, May 26, '38.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

Kentucky Gazette.

From the Albany Argus.

Bill Johnson, the Lake Buccaneer--scenes on the Frontier.

The condition of the frontier, and the events that transpire daily, continue to excite the public attention and interest. What may be the farther designs of the marauders, who seek either to embroil the two governments, or to gratify their desire of revenge or their thirst for plunder, unless arrested by the strong arm of both governments, well and speedily put forth, may be gathered from the following facts, which we derive from authentic sources.

Early in the spring, a party of refugees made a lodgement on "The Thousand Islands," in the St. Laurence. The leader of this gang is William Johnson—well known in all that region as Bill Johnson—and known also as the leader in the recent destruction of the Sir Robt. Peel. He is a Canadian by birth, is about 58 years of age, of a powerful frame, and of great fearlessness and energy of character. He has four sons who partake to a considerable degree, of the character of the father. He was employed as a spy in the American service during the last war; and in the course of it performed many bold and hazardous exploits. He had at his command a six-oared barge, in which he roamed the lake and the river, intercepting despatches, attacking the small craft, seizing property, and harrassing the British settlements. On one occasion he intercepted despatches twice in one day at Presque Isle. On another, his boat having been driven on the British shore in a gale, and his crew captured, he eluded his pursuers for a fortnight, and finally made his escape in a bark canoe, crossing the lake (36 miles in width) alone in that frail vessel, and reached Sackett's Harbor in safety. Since the war he has resided at French Creek, in the double capacity of trader and smuggler. It is said that he boasts of having a force under his immediate command, of 150 men; but this is probably an exaggeration, although he has undoubtedly more than those who were with him in the capture of the Sir Robert Peel, and could probably command, if necessary, a much greater number.

The principal rendezvous and head-quarters of Johnson and marauders, is at a fastness called Fort Wallace, on an island at the head of Wells' Island, and *within the British territory.* It is said to contain a fortification of much strength of position; little is known, however, in relation to it, as Johnson refuses to let any one not belonging to the gang, visit it. He boasts much of its strength, and expresses a belief, that with a dozen men he could defend it against the attack of two hundred. He has a second rendezvous on Abel's Island, immediately below Wells' Island and opposite Alexandria Bay. "The Thousand Islands" are said to number about seventeen hundred, and to vary in size from ten miles in length to a single rock a foot square. Wells' Island, (from whence the attack was made on the Sir Robert Peel) is the largest of the group, and forms what is designated by the sailors the Upper Narrows—the passage bringing vessels within pistol shot of the island. They occupy more than twenty-five miles in the river, which in some places is more than ten miles wide. They are little else than a rock, with occasional patches of fertile land. Their sides are in many parts perpendicular rocks, thirty feet in height, with abrupt shores, and great depth of water. They are generally covered with dense forests and thick under brush; and the passages between them are narrow, winding, and often rocky. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a place better formed by nature to afford a secure retreat for freebooters than this cluster of islands.

Johnson has several boats, every way adapted to his designs, one of which is forty feet in length, but of so light a construction as to be easily carried across the islands, and its speed is said to exceed that of the swiftest boats on the lake. Shortly after the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel, he proceeded in this boat with a few of his men up the lake, made a predatory incursion upon an island near the mouth of the Bay of Quinta, and plundered the inhabitants, returning on the night of the 8th inst. to the fastnesses of the "Thousand Islands." It is not known that he has been on the main land since the burning of S. R. P. He has had occasional interviews with some of our citizens since that event, but they have taken place on the water. He and those that attend him on these occasions are well armed. His own appearance, with six pistols, a dirk and bowie-knife in his belt, is sufficiently belligerent; and he has with him, it is said invariably, the colors of the Sir R. P. He considers the destruction of that vessel as an act of piracy, and that his life has become thereby forfeited, and says he shall sell it at the dearest rate.

Such is the character of the Buccaneer of the Lake; sufficient surely, with the natural and ordinary progress of exaggeration, to be a subject of alarm to the border inhabitants. An alarm not altogether groundless, from the fact that the larger islands of this numerous group are inhabited by a lawless race of half banditti; who would scarcely scruple to join in nearly any enterprize for plunder—have perhaps one hundred boats, and whose number has been enlarged considerably by refugee accessions. It is supposed that there are at least one thousand refugees and other persons on these islands, under the control and at the command of Johnson, and several thousand of refugees, between Niagara and Ogdensburgh.

It is not to be imagined that the local militia or the local authorities, however well disposed to co-operate with the officers of government in measures to repel and prevent these incursions, and to detect and punish the marauders, are adequate to the emergency. The commerce of the river and lake, the national character, and the lives and property of our citizens, require a government force sufficient to explore the islands and expel the marauders; a considerable military force at several points on the frontier; and the employment of an armed steam vessel or revenue cutter.

These matters, we understand, have been fully presented by Gov. Marcy to the consideration of the general government, and judging from recent movements, we do not doubt that the requirements of the case will receive all the attention which the limited strength of the army will in any manner allow.

We have read repeated rebukes published against steamboat racing; and until Congress enacts some law against the practice, we shall not be disposed, as editors generally appear to be, to recriminate the Captains only. We know that during the lassitude of a voyage of a thousand miles, the mind becomes vacated, and any excitement that relieves it from the monotony of trees, water, wood-yards and cabins, is fondly seized. Nothing in this state of mind is more aggravating than to be passed by a boat, which seems to entail upon us a longer passage than we should otherwise have had. At this moment our jealousy excites the Captain's ambition. He, to oblige the passengers, presses steam, endangers his own life and that of the passengers, and in many cases makes a charnel house of his steamboat. The illustration of the above feelings, so generally entertained by passengers; we append the following, cut from the Charleston Mercury:—*Memphis Gaz.*

"A lady took her passage on board a steamboat at N. Orleans, to go to St Louis, but hearing that the captain intended to run a race, declined going unless assurances were given that such would not be the case. The master pledged his honor to refrain from the contest, and the boat got under way; the rival boat pursuing soon after neared him fast, and the passengers becoming excited, requested him to put on more steam, which was refused, for the reason above given. The lady was applied to, but would not yield. She was then requested to come on deck and view the other boat, which, at the time, was nearly along side, and fast gaining. Her feelings were immediately enlisted, and she too urged an increase of speed, which was attempted, but not succeeding as well as his passengers desired, they suggested that he should use bacon, to make the wood more inflammable. The answer was, that having his word pledged not to race, he had not provided himself with the article.—"Never mind, captain, (said the lady,) you have some on board on freight, use it, my dear sir, *I will pay all expenses, if you beat that boat.*"

The National Gazette says truly, that during the year 1836, upwards of three hundred and fifty lives were destroyed by steamboat accidents; in 1837, six or seven hundred were cut off in the same way; and for the year 1838, we may already count nearly or quite a thoasand persons killed thus, and a prospect of having to witness at the end of the year, if the evil be not arrested, a proportionable increase to this hideous ratio.

Pennsylvanian.

THE PULASKI.

In the midst of the gloom created by the loss of the Pulaski, and the supposed destruction of all on board with the exception of the sixteen who had reached the shore in two boats with Mr. Hibbert the Mate, we were most agreeably surprised to learn on Saturday morning, that Maj. HEATH, of this city, had arrived in town, and brought with him the intelligence of the escape of twenty-nine persons, who, with himself, had remained on a portion of the wreck. We have made it our business to see and converse with Maj. Heath, and gather from him directly the following particulars:

The Major states that he had just retired to his state room, about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, but had not yet gone to bed, when the explosion took place, and was followed by a scene of the utmost noise and confusion. The passengers rushed immediately on deck, where, all the lights being extinguished, they could form no accurate idea of the extent of injury. Our informant having been in the forward cabin, found his way to the bow of the boat, and stood there with some forty or fifty others, in the most intense anxiety, the vessel tossing violently to and fro, and the air filled with the agonizing shrieks of the wounded and the dying, with the fruitless appeals of those in the water asking for help.

At this time the mast, by means of which a large portion of those about him were enabled to keep their places on the forward deck, gave way, and in falling killed a French gentleman, a merchant of high respectability of Philadelphia. The name of this individual is unknown, but he had been to the South, and was returning home when he met his untimely end—his remains were committed to the deep after a brief prayer.

In less than an hour after the explosion, the boat parted in two, and the larger portion of it, to which the machinery was attached, sunk immediately, carrying with it many passengers, particularly the ladies who were in the cabin. It was subsequently ascertained that four portions of the wreck continued to float, all of them supporting a greater or less number of sufferers. On that part of the wreck on which our informant was, there were about thirty. The portions of the steamboat remained for some time near each other, but were finally separated by the waves, and were not afterwards seen.

Of Captain DUBOIS, nothing was seen after the explosion of the boiler, and the supposition is that he was immediately killed. The party, of which Maj. H. was one, remained on the wreck four days and nights, without food or water, during which time they were at one period within half a mile of the shore, but were again driven out to sea by the violence of the wind. Their sufferings were intense beyond description, and were, if possible increased by their seeing no less than four vessels pass them, not sufficiently near however, to be aware of their situation. Their float was so far under water, that those on it were frequently knee deep. They were very generally clad in nothing but their night clothing with which they came from their berths, and this circumstance increased the sufferings attendant on their exposure.

Whilst they were on the wreck, several died of fatigue and hunger, and at one period, a proposition was made to draw lots who should be killed, for the sustenance of the rest, but it was at once rejected, and never afterwards renewed.

The endeavors of Major Heath were unceasing to keep up the spirits and sustain the courage of his fellow-sufferers, to whom he said every thing to awaken hope when it was almost extinct, and fortunately the end has well justified his confidence of relief. On the morning of the fifth day of their exposure, a schooner hove in sight and stood towards them, but their hopes of relief created by this circumstance, were for a moment crushed by the vessel's making a sudden tack. She soon, however, again came towards them with all sail set, and when she came within hailing distance, the Captain called to them to be of good cheer, as he would take them off, which he did with the utmost care, Major H. being the last who left the wreck.

When they arrived at Wilmington, the inhabitants of that city extended towards them every possible kindness that it was in their power to bestow. Medical advice, which was much needed, was immediately afforded them. Their houses were thrown open, and their wardrobes and purses freely tendered to them. The hospitality of the people of Wilmington is spoken of in terms of the warmest gratitude. Nor was this all. An order was passed along the line of the stages and steamboats, North and South, to allow them to travel free of expense, and to receive nothing from them.

No baggage of any kind was saved.—All the passengers had money, which was in their trunks, and it is estimated that at least $150,000 in bank notes and specie has been lost, and upwards of $10,000 in watches and jewelry.

We learn that a survivor, Lamar, a lad 12 or 14 years of age, has, since being saved, gone stark mad from anxiety and suffering, with no hope recovery.

Besides the sixteen passengers saved in the boats, and the thirty picked up from the wreck, as above detailed, the Norfolk Herald states, that *thirteen more* of the passengers had been picked up—making fifty nine saved, as far as ascertained.

Among the incidents of this appaling disaster, the affecting one is mentioned, that the Rev. Dr. WORT and wife, after a most fervent prayer, clasped their child in their mutual embrace, and in a few minutes the three sunk together resignedly into the waves of death.

Baltimore Amer.

The New-York Evening Post says:—"We are informed that Gen. Hamilton was not on board the Pulaski. Letters have been received from him of a date to preclude the possibility of the event."

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The Bremen Gazette of the 5th April last, gives an account of a most awful inundation in the cities of Pesth and Ofen, in Hungary, occasioned by the overflow of the waters of the Danube. The overflow took place about the middle of March and was attended with as great a destruction of life and property as any similar event known in history. In the city of Pesth, *two thousand two hundred and eighty-one* houses were entirely demolished, and 827 more or less injured: as far as ascertained at the last dates, upwards of *twelve hundred* people were missing. The loss of property is estimated at about twenty millions of florins, or about two millions of dollars. Great efforts were made to alleviate the distresses of the sufferers. Large donations were sent by the Imperial family and other persons, from every part of Germany. The Baron Sina gave 40,000 florins; the Baron Rothschild 15,000; the city of Presburg three cargoes of provisions, and Ketskemeth 40 wagon loads of bread, meat, &c. The distress occasioned by this melancholy catastrophe, is represented as very great, but the most praiseworthy exertians are being made in all quarters to lessen it.

Fatal Avalanche in Switzerland.—One of the inhabitants, justly alarmed at the danger, hastily snatched up two of his children, and ran off, calling at the same time to his wife, who followed with a third; but she, with a mother's feelings, thinking nothing saved while one was lost, ran back to secure the fourth, Marianna, with whom the maid-servant Francesca Ulrich, was, at the same instant, crossing the floor. In a moment, as the latter afterwards described, the house seemed to be torn from its foundations, and spun round like a top. "I was sometimes," she said, "on my head, sometimes on my feet, in total darkness, and forcibly separated form the child." When this violent whirling motion subsided, she found herself wedged in on all sides: her head downwards, much bruised, suffering extreme pain, and impressed with the belief that she was buried deep in the earth, and must there perish by a lingering death. Disengaging her right hand with much difficulty, and wiping the blood from her eyes, she heard the faint moans of the child. Calling to her by name, the little girl replied that she was held down on her back, and closely entangled among stones and bushes, but that her hands were free: she could perceive a glimering light, and the appearance of something green. "Will not some one come soon and take us out?" "No!" said Francesca, "it is the day of judgment; none are left to help us, but, when released by death, we shall be happy in heaven." They then prayed together, when, suddenly, Francesca's ear caught the sound of a bell, which she knew to be that of Steinenberg. Shortly after, the hour of seven was heard another village; and persuading herself that there was still something alive besides themselves, she endeavored to cheer her fellow-prisoner, who was at first clamorous for something to eat, but soon became fainter and quiet, dropping at length, apparently, into a profound sleep. Francesca, still in the same painful position, embedded in wet earth, felt a cold freezing sensation creeping through her whole frame. Eventually, after severe and repeated struggles, she succeeded in disengaging her limbs. Many hours had lingered slowly away, under these painful circumstances, when the voice of Marianna was again heard, crying bitterly from the effects of cold and hunger. All this time the distracted father, who had saved himself and the two children as if by miracle, continued wandering about until, at day-break, he discovered the ruins of his house: and looking around him for some fatal relic of the disaster, observed a human foot projecting from the earth, and there found his unhappy wife, who had perished with the child in her arms. His cries of agony, as he labored to disengage the body from the mass of ruins in which it was burried, were heard and answered by Marianna. After a moment's pause at this unexpected solution, his energies redoubled, the earth was removed, and his little daughter raised from the grave, but with one thigh broken, and otherwise bruised and hurt. Search for Francesca followed; but the difficulty was increased by her making no answer to the voice that now strove to encourage her with the promise of speedy extrication. At length her rescue, also, was effected, but in such a weakened state that her life was despaired of. She was blind for several days: and remained, ever after, subject to violent fits of terror. The unhappy sufferers had been carried about fiften hundred feet from the spot which the house had formerly occupied

Hoby's Tour, &c.

From the St. Louis Bulletin, May 31.

We regret to state that our city again has been made a tribunal, for the enforcement of *illegal justice.* The circumstances transpired at the race course on the evening of Tuesday last, and, as detailed to us, were the following: The culprit, it appears, had laid a wager upon the result of a certain heat about to come off, and the stakes had been deposited in the hands of a friend. The parties then adjourned to a neighboring bar, and drank a glass—*a glass tmo much*, it would appear. The companion of the culprit, while presenting a note to the bar keeper, held in his hand several other bills ef some amount, and at a moment when off his guard, they were seized with violence, and the robber dashed through the crowd, attempting as he ran to pass his booty into the hands of others--his accomplices it was supposed. Being unsuccessful in this movement, he next attempted to destroy the notes, but was seized by the crowd before he could accomplish his design. He was then stripped--placed upon the course at a distance of some thirty yards-the multitude mounted their horses, whip in hand, and the culprit was told to *save himself if he could.* This he refused to do; and as it was found impossible to reason with him—put his *understanding* to flight—the court next made a powerful appeal to his *feelings.* This was successful. The poor fellow became forthwith penitent. But, *retributive* justice having been satisfied, *vindictive* punishment stepped in, and between both, the man's corportain was a severe sufferer. We regret that a proceeding like this should have been thought necessary. The regular course of legal proceeding in the case woulg have been far more severe; and we have no doubt, unless we are misinformed respecting the individual, that he would have chosen the punishment he has received in preference to Penitentiary confinement. Had legal proceeding been instituted, there would have been one less precedent to that monstrous system, which sooner or later will rock this nation like an earthquake. *Mobism* is the volcano upon which this Union is now sleeping. Its premonitory convulsions and mutterings have long been disregared; but we fear that the day is not distant, when its final eruption will take place, and its lava will scath and blast every green and beautiful thing in our moral and social relations. The elements of another "Reign of Terror" we sometimes tremble to think are at work in the heart of our Republic! Heaven grant that our apprehension may be groundless.

The late flood on the Juniata, besides proving vastly injurious to individuals, has also involved the state of Pennsylvania in a serious loss. A letter from an authentic source, published in the Philadelphia Inquirer, says—

"No injury has been done below the mouth of the Raystown branch; but above the dams are all injured, and the guard locks rooted out, or so damaged, as to require them to be rebuilt. It seems the weirs of the dams were too short: they should be extended to give more width for the passage of the water. It is thought by the engineer, Mr. Bayley, who fortunately happened to be on the spot, that $250,000 will let the water into the canal, and allow the passage of the boats; but this cannot be done under three months. The whole cost of putting it in complete order again, cannot be less than $400,000."

Destructive Fire at New-Orleans.—On the morning of the 18th inst. a fire broke out at the corner of Canal and Dorceir streets, which destroyed the following houses and their contents:

Drug store of Morgan & Co; Glass and China-ware store of W. M. Stewart & co; Saddlery establishment of James Magee & co; Glass and China store of Henderson & Gaines; Hardware store of Whiting & Slack—together with extensive warehouses, filled with goods, in the rear of each of these stores. The loss is estimated at about $300,000, of which a considerable part was insured. The loss of M. Paulding, the owner of the buildings, is said to be $40,000.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

We stated some two weeks since that a large Trust and Banking Company, was about to be established in this city, the capital of which was designed to be *fifty millions of dollars.* We are now informed that the arrangements are nearly consummated, the officers fixed upon and the directors chosen; and that it will be in operation in a very short time. The plan is one of great magnitude, and the gentlemen who are the authors, planners and promoters, are those of our most wealthy, intelligent and active citizens. The policy marked out is intended to place the institution beyond all question as to security—such as will ensure perfect confidence, not only throughout this country, but in Europe.—*Express.*

STOCKS are again in the ascendent—The tidings received yesterday and generally diffused to-day, that the Sub-treasury would be defeated, has diffused a spirit of great confidence in the dealers of Stocks. Delaware went up on time, to $8½, an advance in two days, of three per cent. U. S. Bank very firm at 123½. American Trust 113½. Mohawk advanced two per cent. Stonington 53, four per cent. higher than on Saturday. All fancy stocks very firm.—*Ib.*

The late attempt to run up the rate of foreign Exchange has proved a failure. For the packets which sailed on Monday, there were a plenty of good Bills in the market, on London, at 8¾ a 9 per cent, and on France, at 5f. 22½. Some fair Bills were offered at the close of business on Monday, as low as 8 per cent. The demand was quite limited, from which it is evident that there are not many orders going forward for foreign manufactured goods.—*Gazette.*

KENTUCKY STATE

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 14, FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, July 4, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME

2	Prizes of	$10.000	81	Prs. of	$120
1	do	3.000	55	do	50
1	do	1.925	55	do	40
20	do	500	110	do	30
20	do	200	110	do	20
20	do	150	2.695	do	10
20	do	125	16.335	do	5

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

1 PRIZE OF 30.000 DOLLARS!!

CLASS NO. 40, FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, July 7, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30.000	20	Prs. of	$300
1	do	10.000	123	do	200
1	do	6.000	126	do	100
1	do	3 140	126	do	60
1	do	3.000	126	do	50
1	do	2.500	126	do	40
1	do	2 000	3,654	do	20
20	do	500	23,436	do	10

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

20 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!

EXTRA CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, July 11, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20.000	155	Prs. of	$100
1	do	5.000	63	do	50
1	do	3.000	63	do	40
1	do	2.000	126	do	30
1	do	1,640	126	do	20
20	do	1.000	3,780	do	10
20	do	300	23,436	do	5
20	do	150			

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

13 *drawn Numbers in each Package of* 25 *Tickets*

CLASS NO. 41, FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, July 14, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30.000	28	Pr's. of	$300
1	do	10.000	200	do	200
1	do	6.000	62	do	100
1	do	5.000	62	do	80
1	do	4.000	62	do	60
1	do	2.500	62	do	50
1	do	2 000	124	do	40
1	do	1.747	124	do	30
25	do	1.000	4.340	do	20
25	do	500	24.583	do	10

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

For sale by A. S. STREETER,

27-tdd Next door to the City Library.

WINES.

150 DOZ. BOTTLES—various brands

25 DEMIJONS, do do

5 QR. CASKS—Clay, Harrison and Mail brands,

Just received direct from Madeira.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, June 27, 1838.—26-3t

Reporter insert.

REPEAL

OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

ITS EFFECT!!!

THIS unpopular measure has been repealed! and its cheering effects instantaneously felt throughout the entire community—diffusing joy and hope alike in the bosom of the Merchant, the Mechanic and the laborer. It may be truly hailed as *the harbinger of* BETTER TIMES, and henceforward our Exchanges will be tranquilized and the heavy tax on all in the shape of Discounts will no longer exist.

It also enablas us to afford a list of MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES for JULY—equal to any ever heretofore submitted. They are selected as *our own Favourite Sehemes*, having in similar ones sold many hundred thousand dollars! and will do it again and again. We ask but for orders early to prevent dissappointment, when punctuality can be relied on at the OLD established Stand of

S J. SYLVESTER, 130 *Broadway N. Y.*

MIND THE NUMBER, 130.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 4 for 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., July 7, 1838

CAPITALS.

$30,000!

10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,140 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls!

50 Prizes of 1,000 dolls! 20 of 500 dolls! 20 of 300 dolls!—123 of 200 Dollars! &c.

Tickets TEN Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for $130—Shares in proportion.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.

CLASS No. 10 for 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. July 11, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$20,000!!!

5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 dolls! $1,640

20 PRIZES OF **1000** DOLLARS!

20 prizes of 300 dolls! 20 of 150 dolls! &c.

Tickets $5.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets will be sent for only 65 dollars—Shares in proportion.

13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the town of Wheeling.

Class No. 4, for 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 14, 1838.

SCHEME.

$30,000! $10,000!

6,000 dolls—5,000 dolls—4,000 dolls—2,500 dolls! &c. 25 prizes of 1,000 dolls! 25 prizes of 500 dolls! 28 of 300 dolls! 200 prizes of 100 dolls! &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for only $130. Halves and Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

15 Prizes in each 25 Tickets.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Richmond Academy,

Class 4 for 1838,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 21, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

2,000 dolls! 1,750 dolls! 1,600 dolls! 1,500 dolls! 1,400 dolls! 50 of 1,000 dolls! 50 of 250 dolls! 50 of 220 dolls. 50 of 200 dolls. 60 of 160, &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 Wholes in this *Grand Scheme* will be sent for $120.—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

1st drawn number $12—lowest $6.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY;

For the benefit of the Petersburgh Benevolent Mechanic Association,

Class No. 5, for 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 21, 1838.

CAPITALS.

$30,000!

10,000 dolls! 7,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,165 dolls!

25 PRIZES OF **$1000!**

50 prizes of 500 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls! 88 of 150 dolls! &c. &c.

Tickets TEN Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in this *Magnificent Scheme* will be sent for $130. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY LOTTERY

For the Society for the ancouragement of Useful Manufactures.

Class, No. 2, for 1838.

To be drawn at Patterson, N. J. July 25, 1838.

Splendid Scheme.

20 Thousand Dolls.

5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 1,526

20 prizes of **1,000 DOLLARS!**

20 Prizes of 500 Dollars!

20 of 250, &c. &c.

Tickets only $5.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for $75. Shares in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

25-tdd 130 *Broadway N. Y*

DR. HOLLAND

HAS REMOVED his *residence* to the building known as Mrs. COYLE'S CORNER. Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to *Christy's Auction Store.* His SHOP is still on Main-Street, next door to *Norton's Drug Store.*

Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-14t.

GAZETTE.
LEXINGTON, KY.
THURSDAY,.......JULY,....5.. .. .1838.

SMALL POX.—At Mr. M'Cauley's factory, there are now six cases of Small Pox. The County Court has discontinued the Russell road from the city limits to the Iron-works road, and erected three fences across it, and we have great hopes that this, with other preventives, will occlude this loathsome disease from the city and county generally. Except the six cases at Mr. M'Cauley's, we know of none in the city or any other part of the county.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL has been rejected. It is deemed by the editor of the Commonwealth, that the defeat of this bill, is of more importance to the country, than was the defeat of the British on Lake Erie by Perry, whereby the Americans obtained complete control of the lake, and prevented the massacre of thousrnds of our helpless women and children. We envy not the feelings of the editor of the Commonwealth.

We are indebted to Mr. MENIFEE for the communication of the defeat of the Independent Treasury bill, communicated in terms but little less laconic than was the victory of Perry:

"WASHINGTON, June 25, 1838.
DEAR SIR—The Sub-Treasury Bill was lost to-night in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 111 to 125.
Respectfully, your ob't ser'vt.
R. H. MENIFEE."
Kentucky Gazette."

We perpetrated an error in our last, by announcing our old neighbor N. L. FINNELL, Esq. as *Editor* of the Maysville Whig Advocate. Mr. Finnell has returned to the Observer & Reporter of this city. The Editor of the Whig Advocate is *William H. McCardle*, Esq. We wrote the artice from memory, some good friend having borrowed the papers.

4TH OF JULY. The Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was yesterday celebrated in this place, with accustomed ardour. The Military and the citizens generally, united in a dinner at G. R. Trotter's lawn, where every thing went off agreeably and pleasantly.

By a Trustee of Transylvania University, who found it oppressive to pay his subscription to the Gazette, and, therefore, had his name "chalked off," we were requested to insert the following notice, which we do with great pleasure, believing it just, at the same time, we are free to say, that a *wealthy* individual, who is unwilling to pay his subscription, ought not to tax a press, to which he yields no support, with any puff of the kind.

"At a meeting of the Trustees held this day, Dr. N. R. SMITH of Baltimore, was unanimously elected to the Chair of the Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Aware of the resposibilities in making this appointment, the Trustees have pleasure in announcing to the public, the selection of a gentleman to fill the vacancy, who is already eminently distinguished both as a practitioner and teacher in this profession.—The faculty is thus completely made up, and at no period of the history of this valuable department of Transylvania, has it been so thoroughly prepared for imparting the substantial practical principles of Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, and all the tributary branches to a comprehensive course of Medical instruction. T. A. MARSHALL, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*
Lexington, July 2, 1838."

O. G. Cates, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor, Attorney General, for the state of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. S. Morehead, Esq.

We have, probably, not been sufficiently respectful to royalty. In fact, we are not certain that we have taken any notice of the arrival, within the United States, of the *Prince de Joinville*, son of Louis Philippe, King of France. But this personage did arrive at Hampton Roads,—visited the city of Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, (where a dinner was given him, which cost his entertainers $30 each,) Boston, Newport, and many other places. In fact, the Prince seems to have copied after the great Napoleon in the celerity of his movements. At Newport, he gave a grand Fete, which is happily described by the New York Commercial Advertiser. whose article will appear in our next, being too lengthy for this number.

Mr. Clay has been invited to make an electioneering tour to New York. The following is his reply to the Committee of invitation. He is nearly *following in the footsteps*. The office of President "should be neither sought nor refused."

"MR. CLAY'S REPLY.

"WASHINGTON, 8th June, 1838.

"*Gentlemen*,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, which, as a Committee appointed at a meeting of my political friends, recently convened in the city of New York, you addressed to me, transmitting a copy of their proceedings, and in pursuance to one of their resolutions, inviting me to visit that city, and to pass through the State of New York to Buffalo, upon my return home, after the termination of the present session of Congress.

I have perused the proceedings of the meeting with the liveliest feelings of gratitude; and I request you, gentlemen, to convey to those who composed it, my cordial thanks and respectful acknowledgements for their friendly consideration of me. Whilst I feel highly gratified by the sentiments of attachment, confidence and preference, with an expression of which the meeting has honored me; I think that it has wisely referred the designation of a suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States to the consideration and impartial decision of a National Convention. Such an assemblage, representing all parts of the United States, and fairly constituted, will embody the opinions and best express the sense of the whole opposition to the present administration of the General Government. It will reconcile differences, promote harmony, and secure hearty co-operation among those who are engaged in the patriotic cause of struggling to bring back the Government to its former purity, to heal the wounds in the constitution, and to restore the prosperity of the country.

I should be most happy to find myself under circumstances which would admit of my acceptance of the friendly invitation to visit your State. I am sure that every where, on a tour so agreeable, I should meet with the greatest kindness and hospitality, and behold in the virtue, intelligence and enterprise of the People of New York, in the noble works of internal improvement which adorn its territory, and in the fruitful soil with which Providence has blessed its abundant elements for repairing the temporary injuries inflicted by the errors and experiments of the Federal Executive.—But, I feel constrained to deny myself the satisfaction of contemplating these pleasing scenes. After an absence from my home, which has already extended so nigh eight months, I am naturally most anxious to rejoin my family without any unavoidable delay, I might content myself with the assignment of this simple reason, but I have other and higher motives, which candor requires I should communicate, for declining to accept your obliging invitation. Although I am not in fact a candidate for any office, I am aware that my name is freely used in connection with the highest gift in the American People. Whilst it is thus a subject of consideration, I have thought that it best becomes me to remain in an attitude perfectly passive, doing nothing with the intention of attracting the current of public feeling to me, nothing to disturb or effect the exercise of the free and unbiassed judgment of the People. I have accordingly acted in strict conformity with this conviction of my duty. I have visited no place, and shall visit no place, with the view of promoting my own personal advancement. Considerations both of principle and convenience, have induced me to adopt this resolution. I know that sentiments of personal esteem and regard for me, and for which I am very thankful, apart from political movements, have prompted the invitation with which you have favored me; but if I were to accept it, no matter under what protestations, or professions, it would be believed, whether justly or not, that it had other objects besides social intercourse and examination of the inexhaustable resources of your great State. This same or similar reasons with which I might be induced to visit New York, would be urged to prevail on me to go to other portions of the Union. How could I discriminate? What limit should I prescribe? There would be a physical impracticability to go to every important point in the Union, which I might be pressed, or prompted by the impulse of my own feelings to visit.

The office of President of the United States is of a nature so exalted, and its functions are so momentous that it ought not to be, and happily never can be, reached by individual efforts to acquire it. It should only be bestowed by the free, spontaneous and deliberate judgment of the people. When so conferred, it is more honorable to them than to the distinguished object of their choice.—Thus receiving it, he will enter upon the carreer of its arduous duties, conscious that he has attained the elevated station by no low or unworthy arts, and, overflowing with gratitude; will dedicate all his abilities and his undivided energies, to the honor, and the prosperity and glory of his country.

Such, gentlemen, are the views which I should entertain if I were a formal candidate, and the sole candidate of the cause to which I am attached. Far from being weakened, they appear to me to possess additional strength when we survey the actual state of the question to which they relate. The Whigs have not yet determined on their candidate. They are now deliberating about it, consulting among themselves in their primary and other assemblies, as they have a right to do, and resolved to hold a great family consultation in December 1839. Other gentlemen, of eminent abilities, of distinguished services, and of acknowledged patriotism, are justly and properly and prominently in their view, and under their consideration. Whilst this preliminary question is in progress of amicable adjustment, I feel that it would not be right for me to make any personal exertions, or even to be voluntarily placed in situations in which it might be supposed that I was making personal exertions, to withdraw from them the confidence so justly due to them as our common friends, and fix it exclusively upon myself. In announcing this rule of conduct for myself, it is foreign to my intention to mark any course for others, or to intimate any dissatisfaction with whatever line they may consider it proper to pursue.

I pray you, gentlemen, individually accept assurances of the high personal regard and esteem, with which I am,

Faithfully, your friend and
obd't. servt. H. CLAY."

From the Buffalo Daily Star, June 14.

THE PROSPECT.—We begin reluctantly to yield to the general belief, that a war with Great Britain is inevitable. With all the professions of amicable intent, made by the leading men and official functionaries of Canada, their press still teems with inflammatory denunciations, and threats of war even to extermination.

The Canadians press is not an irresponsible organ of free thonght. It is wholly under the control of the government. The authorities, if they wished for peace, as they pretend, might regulate the tone of the press, and if too inflammatory, temper it with prudence, and pacify the irritable state of public feeling along those lines.

Were the Canadian press free, as in our own country, it might be that now and then a print might not speak the general sentiments of the nation, or province. But it is not. The inference then is, that the press preaches war, because the government desires it; and if the government desires it, they will leave no means untried to produce it. A series of provocations and aggressions will follow, until the infection extend over the whole population of both nations—and war will be the only path to peace.

We speak of these matters, not in despondence; for Americans have no cause of fear from the result. A lesson, however, should be deeply impressed, both upon the government and the people,—a lesson learned by former experience. The government should, with all possible haste, prepare the means for defensive war—and the people, with all possible prudence, should abstain from all acts of aggression, until these means are effective.

There are many trying circumstances for the patience and forbearance of the inhabitants of this frontier. The victims of oppression, driven out of their own habitations, are thrown destitute upon us; and it scarcely needs the taunts of the Canadian government press, or the threats of the military dandies of Old England to provoke something like the spirit of 1812 to rise up and resist. We cannot blame the refugees for wishing to return to their own fields and firesides; nor can we very much censure the sympathy felt by our own citizens, or the resentment they show under threats and vituperations, from neighbors who owe them so many obligations. But at this time their resentment should not provoke aggression. Our frontiers are defenceless; our firesides and our families are exposed to violence; our property is liable to destruction,—and our cities and villages may be wrapped in flames, before our government could possibly send on thet means for relief, which is its bounden duty to provide.

This is not an argument of fear, but of true courage and prudence. Our government is not formed for the sudden emergencies of offensive war. It is right that it is not so. All governments, in the progress of the world towards a better political estate, should be made on principles which discourage war, only in self defence. Under our constitution the preparation for even defensive war must be slow. It will take many months, under any state of circumstances, to put these lines in a condition for defence, any thing equal to that of the Canadian powers. In fact their means of offence are at this time greater than ours to act on the defensive.

However much any American may feel desirous of chastising insolence, aggression, and murder,—however much they may wish to see Canada taking a place among the nations of the earth,—it is no time for them to act now. A surer way to effect these, is to await the aggressions which the Canadian authorities mean to make—rather than to provoke them, before we are able to chastise them. It is evident that they desire war. Let us prepare for defence. Let us be cautious of hastening a crisis, even if it be inevitable. Let our motto be "*Forbear but prepare.*"

NEW YORK, June 18.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

Governor Marcy arrived at Oswego, on Saturday week, and remained a few days. His presence was said to have a good effect in allaying the excitement on both sides of the line.

Governor Marcy, according to the Watertown Jeffersonian, reached that village from Albany in fifty hours after he had been sent for.

Captain Dobbins, of the schooner Nicholas Biddle, has published in the Erie Observer the particulars of the attack on his vessel at Dunnville, Grand river, Upper Canada. While lying at the dock at night on the 3d inst., he received information that an attack on his vessel was probably meditated by some Canadians. He therefore hauled into the stream for safety, but nothing happened—so he came up to the dock next day and loaded without molestation, and got under way in the evening. In going down past the houses on the west side of the mouth of the river, a woman was seen exhorting a man on the dock not to fire into the Nicholas Biddle. At the same moment an officer in a boat ordered the man to fire, which he did, and the ball went through the sails without hitting any person on board. The wind being favorable the vessel escaped. The offence, as we stated last week, consisted in hoisting the American flag; and the British officer plainly told Captain Dobbins that he should not come there again with the schooner.

The steamboat Telegraph arrived at Rochester on the 13th inst., with the intelligence that "Bill Johnson" was seen daily, but cannot be captured. The Kingston steamer gave chase to him on one occasion, but his barge was too swift for his pursuers. The Rochester Daily Advertiser says:

"The militia is still out, but have caught nothing yet; they doubtless are useful in preventing new aggressions.

"Every day adds to our unpopularity in Upper Canada, and the John Bulls of that province declare that the Imperial Government will not rest satisfied till the States are reduced to their original colonial dependence."

A Circuit Court will be held to-day in Jefferson county, for the trial of those engaged in burning the Sir Robert Peel.

It is said that 200 witnesses from the frontier are in attendance on the United States District Court, sitting at Albany, for the trial of persons indicted for offences on the frontier. No less than twelv indictments have been found.

Among the persons indicted are Doctor Nelson, formerly of Montreal, Mr. Bryant, of Maine, and a young man of thee name of Palmer, of Clinton county. Mr. McKenzie was in court on Saturday.

The two hundred troops from New York reached Albany on Friday, on their way to the frontier. Gen. Macomb is going to the same point.

The Albany argus states that Gov. Marcy has communicated to the President the actual situation of the frontier, and requested aid from the War Department.—*Eve. Post.*

The Dry Dock Bank, of New-York, which failed in May, 1837, has again gone into operation, and the stock is above par. All the claims against it have been liquidated.—*Balt. Amer.*

DIED—On Tuesday night at 10 o'clock, (3d of July, 1838,) Mrs. ELIZABETH MEREDITH, aged 72 years, relict of Samuel Meredith, Esq. and only sister of the late General Robert and John Breckenridges, of Kentucky and General James Breckenridge, of Virginia. Having faithfully performed her various duties to her family, friends, and neighbors—she has been called to her God.

We regret to announce that the stock of Matchless Sanative which the Editor of this paper had is exhausted. More, however is expected in a few days.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Lexington on the 1st of July 1838, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	
Allen John M 3	Allen O. N. Dr
Allen John	Ables Nathan
Allen Abijah 2	Atwaten William
Allen John G Jr	Armstrong John
Atchison Alexanfier	Allender Mr
B	
Barker Mrs	Boothe William J
Baker Jebu	Brown John Dr
Baskin Robt F	Brown John
Barlow Liberty	Baldwin B L
Brady Eugene	Borne Marian
Brasfield William	Bowers Samuel C
Baccus Elizabeth P	Botts Mosses
Bates Thomas D	Boone Anny Mrs
Barstow Edwina Miss	Bracknage L F
Blair Ortha Jane	Boordley William
Barnstow Miss	Brockman William
Benning A D	Bryant Mr
Blauchamp Jesse	Brown Preston
Berryman Gilson	Brookes William
Bryan Morgan	Bryan P M
Bissell William C	Bryant Jesse
Brown James 4	Bryan John
Bowers and Casstle	Bush Robt W m d
Boyce Mantha Miss	Bredon Joseph
Boyd Hugh M	Bachus Elizabeth
Boswell Morrison	Burton S
Boswell James M	Butler Hector
Brown George W 2	Burch R R
Boyle J Tilford	Buckminster E Y
C	
Cardwell S	Chevis David
Camble Ogle	Clinton David C
Campbell Jas M	Christian George
Camron Mary	Christopher David
Carter J	Corban John T
Calmer W T	Cropper T C Rev
Clarke Alexander	Chorten William
Clarke Calup	Coleman Saml
Clarke George	Congquest Mary
Clapp Melso C	Colclazier James
Challens Charles	Colbert Lewen
Chapman William	Cooper Ephraim
Craig Charles F 2	Cosby James
Craig Dr	Curle Duddley
Craigg Lewis	Curry William
Clemants Thomas	Church L Gen
Carothers Lucretia	Chapman A C
D	
Daniel Ann M miss	Dowming Salem
Darnaby Edward capt	Dillon Frances mrs
Danforth Albert J	Dickson Joshua
Davenport Rice B	Dunn William P
Dailey Benjamin	Dunn Saml
Davis Malinda mrs	Dunlap Mary Jane miss
Darcy Peter	Duffy Robert
Daizer Andrew	Dudly Jephthah Dr
Darphin Thomas w	Dunlap David
Dorberty James	Dunn Rebech Jane miss
Downs Bingin R	Drury Redden
Dollis Henry C	
E	
Eastan J	Embry Martha miss
Ellis Williams 3	Eves Lewis
Ennis Sarah miss	Everett Nelsen
Enfield Joseph	Euling William
Eldridge Arial	
F	
Falknor Harriet mrs	Fitch N G 3
Frazier Moses	Finn L & J
Francis Wilton	Foster T Dr
Farkner James B	Foster Jack
Fary London	Flowers Margaret mrs
Farquharson John	Fox J P
Fisher Charles	Funk James
Fisher George D	Freeman Jas T
G	
Gatewood Mary miss	Gilso James
Gaugh T N	Gilbert Leon
Galaker Maxfield	Gist W W
Golloway Joseph	Gilbert Maryet mrs
Grady William	Green Preston
Gray Mariah	Gould Robt H
Gray James	Goss Enoch 2
Grah Jacob	Gordon Geo W
Grugett B F	Groomes John
Greeleaf William	Gross Henry
Guesse Ursulia	Grubbs Joel
Green Joh	
H	
Hall William 4	Holtzlcaw Peter
Hall James	Hagins Cassy G
Hall J H jr	Hockady Samuel
Harkum Thomas T	Howel James D
Hawkins Thomas	Hobson Henry Dr
Haun W G	Hotchkiss Isaac
Harding Saml S	Holte Thomas H
Harte Thomas M	Hughes & Campbell
Hardy Mary A miss	Hughs James
Hensley Mary mrs	Hughs Wm
Haley Wm	Huse Betsy mrs
Harrison J W	Hunt James
Haddix John	Huffman Mary miss
Hacket William	Hulley James
Hawley Wm A	Hunt John jr
Harris Lemuel	Hudson J R
Hewett John M	Hutchins Cynthia mrs
Hawkins Elizabeth mrs	Haden John
Hyde John	Haley Harrison P
Hite G W	Henes Margaret mrs
Hill James 3	Herndon Frazier D
Hopkins Robert	Hewey Isaac
Holtzman W F	Helena George
Howel Butler	Herrin James
Hogin John W	Herndon Thomas
Howard W H	Hurst Elizabeth miss
Hughs Hugh W	
I J	
Inskeep Joseph	Jones William R
Ingerson P 2	Jones William W
Jackson Sarah Ann	Johnson James A
Jackson Robert	Johnson Robert
Jesten Amy M miss	Johnson James
Jeter Elisha	Johnsing Saml P
Jenkins Elisha	Johnson Mary miss
Jones Charles	
K	
Keene T 4	Keller Eli
Keene M C miss	Kenney W
Keith F T 2	Knight Cyrus
Kellogg J A	King John Dr
Kennedy Jane mrs	Knight James
Kenon Sally miss	
L	
Law George	Livengston Robert F
Lawson Richard	Liter John
Lawler Michael	Lindsey John
Lackens John R	Linn Mary
Lee Edwin Master	Long John
Lequeux H Monsieur	Loughery L
Livengston A M	Lumphins John F
M	
Marr Tazwell	Moore George
Mallon John	Moore Alexander
Marks Wm J	Moore Hannah J miss
Mahone John R	Moore Solomen
Matthews Saml	Moss Demas
Maxley William	Morris Lewis
Manuel Phillip	Morse Mark
Martin James	Montgomery Mary miss
Martin Louies	Mullins C L 2
Maynard James M	Murray Catharin miss
Mercer John	Murry Eudley
Merrell Wilson	Mulhollen Charles
Martin Cullin	Muller John Monsier
Merrell Sarah B	McBride Wm
Metcalf Jacob R	McClary John
Miller Levi	McCourt John
Miller W Martin	McDowells
Miller J K	McIsaac Isaac
Miller Mikel	McIrwine John
Mildoh Abin	McMahen Bernerd
Myres John	McMillen Wm
Moore C C 4	McOnas William
Hoore Thornton	McPheters Charles H
Moore John	McIlwaine Andrew
N	
Nelson George W	Nichols Maryet mrs
Nelson Washington	North Williams
Nelson Charles	
O	
Oborlin John	Outten Mathias
Orr William	Outten Warren
Q	
Quirm H B	
P	
Patterson James	Peniston Theadore
Parish T M 2	Prather Sarah mrs
Parker Richard T	Prather John M
Parker Mary miss	Pettis Harry
Parkes Wm G	Piatt Daniel S
Payne John D	Pilkington Saml
Payne Jilson	Price William
Payne Edward	Price John H
Perkins Wm	Pritchard Richard C
Peggs W H	Porter W A master
Peebles Joseph O	Pomeroy Phineas P
Peer James	Pullin William A 2
R	
Raney Theadosia	Rockhill William
Ransdall Mr	Rogers Judith Ann miss
Reed & Buchanan	Rogers Thomas
Reed William	Robertson John
Reed John B	Roach H.
Reynolds Elizabeth	Roper L L
Reese Elenor mrs	Rossiter Julia miss
Ritchee John H 4	Rogers J
Retter A M	Rawley Norbuck
Richardson A M	Runnyan Wm
Riel Elizabeth mrs	Rust John
Ross Thomas 2	Russell Ellen J Y miss
Robinson Mary M mrs	
S	
Sanders Emily miss	Smith S maj
Sadlen William	Smith Beverly
Stanton Jacob	Smith Elisha
Shackelford James M	Smith M Dr
Sharp Riley	Smith Joseph
Sharner John	Smith Catharine mrs
Straws Stradford	Smith Mr
Stagg John P & Co	Stone James
Sprake Thomas	Stone J B G
Stewart T H	Stout Ashton
Stewart James	Showater Daniel
Steele B	Stockton R G
Stevens John	Southworth Jas W Dr
Smedley Morgan	Stoner's—heirs
Sprague Alfred M	Scott Matilda mrs
St John William H	Scott Robert W 2
Smith Diobald	Schmidt Paul 2
Smith Joshua	Spires Lawson
Smith John 2	Sullivan Harrison T
Smith C J Dr	Swobe David E A B
T	
Taul J C	Trevethich Ralph
Tracy Catharin G mrs	Tucker William
Twarts William	Turner Nelson W
Thompson Mason	Turner Eliza Jane mrs
Thompson Wm B	Turner Wm
Thompson & Steadman	Tunning Nancy miss
Troy Edward	Tully James G
Trotter Amy mrs	Tubbs William
Trotter Judith E mrs	Trumble James
Tisdale H L Dr	Tubles Dr Senr
Tinder Simeon	
U V	
Underwood Spencer	Vanbergh M
Uttinger Joseph	Vancoits John H
Uttinger Jacob	Vaughn Robt W
Vander Lippe H B	
W	
Walker David 2	Wells Ann N. Miss
Walker Jackson	Weed Lysander
Walker Andrew	Welsh Elizabeth
Waring N. E. 2	Weigart Horace
Wason Fleming	Willey Bushnell 2
Waddle Caroline B.	Williams Philip
Wunicken Marcus	Whittaker
Washington Warner	Wilson James
Waffin Sarah Miss 2	Wilson Washington
Ward William Dr.	Wilson A. S.
Walling William	Willard Allen
Wayt John	White Aaron T
Wheeler John	White John
Wheeler Charles N.	White Richard
Wheelock Sarah S. Mrs	White Mary Mrs.
Watkins Ansiluin	Wood William 2
Webb John T.	Wood Charles
Wheeler George	Wooding R. S.
Wells Sarah Ann Miss	
Y	
Young Poladore	Young A. H.
Young Charles	Young Richard
Young Ambrose M.	

☞Persons applying for any of the above letters, will please say, they are advertised.
JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.
July 4, 1838—27-3t

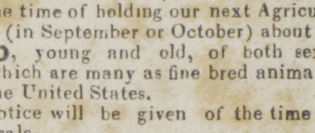
Notice.

I SHALL apply to the President and Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky to renew a Certificate for one share of Stock in my name in said Bank, the original of which has been lost or mislaid.
SABRET OFFUTT.
May 24, 1838—28-2m*

DURHAM CATTLE.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for several years in rearing this desirable and valuable breed of Cattle. His farm being overstocked, will offer for sale, at Public Auction, during the time of holding our next Agricultural Fair, (in September or October) about **70 HEAD**, young and old, of both sexes; among which are many as fine bred animals as any in the United States.
Due notice will be given of the time and place of sale.
Pedigrees will be published shortly.
A. PUGH.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, '38.—28-5tcbGaz

Shell Combs Repaired,

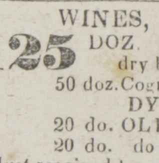


THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed nis Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the
Corner of Mill and Short streets, oppoite the Post Office;
Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.
J. S. VANPELT.
Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-tf

WINES, BRANDY, &c.
125 DOZ. Bottles MADEIRA—sun dry brands.
50 doz. Cognac & Champaign BRANDY,
20 do. OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS,
20 do. do HOLLAND GIN.
Just received by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Reporter insert. June 28, 1838.—26-3t

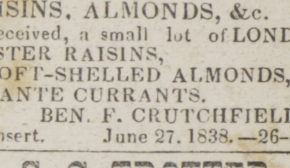
RAISINS, ALMONDS, &c.
JUST received, a small lot of LONDON CLUSTER RAISINS,
Do. SOFT-SHELLED ALMONDS,
Do. ZANTE CURRANTS.
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Reporter insert. June 27, 1838.—26-3t

DR. S. C. TROTTER,



HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Cheapside; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.
Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m
Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

DANCING.



MR. RICHARDSON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the citizens of Lexington and it, neighborhood generally, that he is ready to receive pupils for his second quarter, and requests their immediate attention. His engagements in the neighboring towns during a part of each week, prevent the possibility of his calling on patrons at their houses; and though he is aware that many of his younger pupils require the instruction of another (and perhaps *another*) quarter, yet he is not disposed to apply TOO REPEATEDLY for patronage. He is aware that many of his patrons appreciate the combined advantages of his course of instruction, and trusts and BELIEVES, that all unbiassed minds will, in time, set a due value on them, as their good effects are developed; but we must not suppose that our children, with all that superiority of intellect which we (from a natural and perhaps laudable partiality,) think they possess over others, can be taught at this description of school; in a few weeks, while others require (and necessarily too,) many years, and too often do not succeed.

It is his pride and pleasure to teach, to the best of his ability, all young persons confided to his care—to instruct them properly in the exercises of the school, and to inculcate and make impressions which will benefit them in after time, and for which, perhaps, the sincere, prudent and excellent will give him credit, when he he is beyond the grave.

To the Young Gentlemen

WISHING to form Night Classes, he respectfully addresses an application for patronage. With regard to the Waltz Gallopade, Mazourka, &c., he will be shortly prepared with some additional advantages. He expects to receive an instrument (on the melodium principle) with suitable airs, which will enable him to perform those dances with each pupil to appropriate music.

There will be a number of COTILLION PARTIES this quarter, to which male scholars will be admitted on the most liberal terms.
Lexington, June 6, 1838.—24-tf

$160 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers living in this city, on Saturday 16th inst. a Negro Man, named, DICK, about 37 years of age, 6 feet high, dark complexion, very likely in appearance, somewhat lame in one of his hips, which one not recollected, quick of speech, when spoken to, commonly calls himself Dick Coleman, and as he can write very well, has, in all probability, written for himself a free pass. It is highly probable said boy will make for New Orleans, as he has a wife living in that city, and he has been heard to say frequently that he was determined to go to N. Orleans.

The boy Dick when he ran off, took with him a black Horse, (a ridgeling) about 12 years of age, blind in one eye, about 14 hands high, shod all round, and some white spots on his shoulders caused by the collar.

A reward of $75 will be given for said boy and horse if taken out of the State, or $50 for them if in the State and secured so that we get them, or $25 for them if taken out of the county, or $10 if taken in this county; and all reasonable expenses paid, on delivery to us.
DRAKE & THOMPSON.
Lexington, June 17, 1838.—25-3t
☞The Cincinnati Gazette, Ohio; Louisville Journal; the Bee, New Orleans, La.; and Republican, Nashville, Ten., each will insert the above advertisement 3 times, weekly, and send their accounts to this office for collection. *Mark the price the first insertion.*

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON!!

TREMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY!!!

WE learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewett, the celebrated Bonesetter, 297 Washington street, (two of the most skilful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goelick's Matchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterted benevolence, and this noble generosity of Dr's. H. and W. bespeaks their genuine philanthropy.

We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a *tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty*, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable additition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of HIPPOCRATES.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two *very interesting cases* which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "LUMBER ABSCESS"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H's. usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and *not a vestige of her disease remains!!!* Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a "CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and *about his daily business as usual!*

We think the open and eandid course pursued by Dr's. Watson and Hewett richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the whole *phalanx* of the Medical Faculty pouncing upon them.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

Amherst, N. H., Jan 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a *Confirmed Consumption*, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.
THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Senative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town.—I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to *dress himself* when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover.

Yours, in haste,
R. TRUSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y., March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold *all* of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has convinced the most *prejudiced* of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient.

Respectfully, &c.
JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and *one* case in particular, in which it performed a *wonder*. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer. Yours truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very *highly esteemed* in this quarter, and is getting into general use. Yours, &c.
SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot *wait* for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Dont fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at $1 per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from date.

Yours, &c.
ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a *distressing cough*, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with *palpitation of the heart*, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects. Yours respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymoth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir— I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it, had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and prostrate on her bed. I will tell you more when I see you. Respectfully, &c.
ISAAC B. RICH.

Beaver Post Office, Pa. March 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Sanative, and in *every case* it has proved itself, worthy the name it bears. A young man, Robert McIlhery had been wasting away in a *seated consumption* for the last two years—and by using this medicine about six weeks, his cough, pains, &c. left him entirely, and he is now so well as to be about his ordinary business.

Indeed, sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of the Sanative may be safely determined. I am wholly out, have daily calls for it, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible. Yours, &c.
A. LOGAN, P. M.

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H.

☞The above powerful and invaluable medicine is doing wonders in this section of the country, as well as in others. Applications for it have been made in various places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in health by the use of it—No mistake. She had been visited by various physicians, but all to no purpose. *One phial* of this medicine *produced the long desired effect.*

A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon. J. NYE,
Sole Agent for Claremont.
Claremont, April 27, 1838.

From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me.

"My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always or generally attended to her domestic concerns until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was satisfied with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, her Doctor told her that she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED, and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I fell in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued taking them exactly according to the directions, her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and she continued gradually to recover so that I do not know but her health is now as good as it has been since we married, say ten years.

N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she called herself WELL.

TIMOTHY GEORGE.
Orrington, Maine, April 30, 1838."

From the Vermont Phœnix.

HEAR YE!

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARKE & Co., Agents for Brattleboro', Vt.) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies. The following are a few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. Many more individuals can be referred to by them as having been greatly benefitted by using the Sanative.

☞*Certificate from Thomas Crosby, of Brattleboro.*

This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. I would certainly recommend it to all suffering with consumptive complaints. THOMAS CROSBY.
Brattleboro, March 3, 1838.

☞*Certificate from Henry Clark, Esq., of Brattleboro.*

This certifies that I had suffered for many months from an obstinate cough which resisted a great variety of medicines, until I used a bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which removed it entirely in the course of two or three weeks and restored me to excellent health.

HENRY CLARK.
Brattleboro, March 12th, 1838.

☞*Certificate from Saml. Cutting, Esq., of Guilford, Vt.*

I, Samuel Cutting, of Guilford, Vt., would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a severe lung complaint, attended with severe pain in my side and back, and with general debility. I have used great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this vicinity, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the last bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone has afforded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay. SAMUEL CUTTING.
Guilford, March 19, 1838.

☞The above Medicine is for sale by D. S. ROWLAND, General Agent, 188 Washington street, Boston, where numerous letters certifying to the good effects of the Medicine may be seen. Also, sold by most of the Postmasters in America, and at Lexington, Ky., by DANIEL BRADFORD, Agent. Price, three and one third rix dollars ($2 50) per half ounce.
May 24, 1838.—21-tf

Tomato Medicine;

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL,

IS sold by *Geo. W. Norton*, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. *Robert Peter*, " "
Daniel Bradford, " "
Grant & Wilson, " "
Wethers & Lamme, Cynthiana "
J. D. Thomas, Leesburgh, "
A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling "
David A. Russell, Danville, "
T. S. Barkley & Co. Paris, "

Applications for Agencies in *Kentucky*, *Tennessee*, Western part of *North Carolina* and *Virginia*, may be made to
WM. C. BELL, GENL. AGENT.
Lexington, June 7, 1838.—23-tf

TO SHOEMAKERS.

200 SIDES first quality Spanish SOAL LEATHER,
25 doz. Philadelphia CALFSKINS,
1500 lbs. SHOE THREAD—assorted.
25 doz. fair LINING SKINS.

The above goods were selected with great care, and are warranted equal if not superior to any stock in the city, and will be sold low by MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.
Lexington, June 7, 1838.—23-1m

A SWINDLER!!!

I TAKE this method of putting the public on their guard with respect to a man by the name of WILLIAM A. TAYLOR; said Taylor borrowed from the subscriber, about the 10th or 15th of May last, a fine blue cloth Cloak, to wear from this city to Richmond, K. which cost the sum of $75; telling me at the time of borrowing, that he would send it back by return of stage. On arriving, however, at his place of destination, sold the Cloak for the paltry sum of $15 to a negro man. He is by trade, a tailor.

It would be well here to caution the Masonic Fraternity from any imposition such a being as Taylor might make on that honorable body, as I have understood he does now, or at one time did belong to that Order, and there is no knowing what he may not attempt to do. E. G. DELMON.

Subjoined is a letter in answer to an order, which I transmitted to Wm. L. Neale, Esq., Editor of the Richmond (Ky.) Chronicle for the Recovery of said Cloak:

"RICHMOND, Ky. June 7, 1838.

"*Dear Sir,*—Your note requesting me to get from Taylor, your Cloak and send it to you, has been received. I am sorry to inform you, sir, that Mr. Taylor has disposed of the Cloak to a negro man for $15, and has gone himself to the Crab Orchard Races.

Respectfully, &c., WM. L. NEALE."

☞Editors of papers will, no doubt, confer a favor on the community at large, by giving the above an insertion in their columns.
Lexington, June 28, 1838.—26-3t E. G. D.

MONEY WANTED.

THE subscribers would respectfully call upon their friends, whose accounts are due, to come forward and discharge the same by CASH, on or before the 1st July. Longer indulgence cannot be given.
J. CHEW & CO.
Lexington, June 21, 1838—26-6t

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

GOOD INTENT

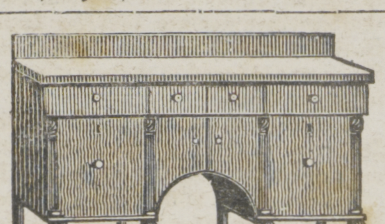
MAIL LINE

FROM LEXINGTON TO MAYSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. M'CONATHY, *Agent*.
Lex., May 17, 1828.—20-tf.



REMOVAL OF

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE Subscriber has removed his CABINET WARE-ROOM to JORDAN'S Row, opposite the Court-House. His stock is small at present, but he is enlarging it as fast as it suits his convenience; and it would not be a disagreeable task to furnish the houses of a few good customers; and it might be to the advantage of those that want Furniture to call and see him, as he intends selling cheap.

HORACE E. DIMICK.
March 15, 1838.—11-tf.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street, Corner of Main-Cross street,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD,]

HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;

with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.

☞He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felts—they furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

☞Summer Fashions just Received,☜

Lexington, June, 1838.—23-tf

NEW GOODS.

HUEY & JONES,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
Corner of Main and Limestone streets

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMENS' WEAR;

All of which they will sell on accommodating terms.
April 19, 1838.—16-tf

ROSIN THE BOW;

A Splendid Maltese Jack, 14 hand high,

WILL Stand the present season at WESTBROOK, the Stock Farm of THOMAS SMITH, one mile west of the City of Lexington. Jennets Twenty-five Dollars, Mares Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, July, 15.

PETER BROOKS,

AN ALDERNEY BULL, [MILK BREED,

WILL be let to Cows at the same Farm at Ten Dollars a Cow. The produce of Peter Brooks can be seen at the farm.

J. CHRISTOPHER,
Agent for Thos. Smith
March 1, 1838.—9-tf.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.

"Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, was calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alderney Admiral, and he out of an imported Cow, and by Willis' Admiral, he by the imported Admiral. The dam of Peter Brooks was purchased from Mr. John Willis of Boston, and was got by his Bull Admiral; her dam a cross of Bakewell Cœlebs, Holderness Admiral, Sir Isaac, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SHEPHERD.
August 20, 1837.

NOTICE.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occcupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods,

Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.

T. N. GAINES
Jan. 4, 1837.—1-tf.

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,

HAVING entered in partnership, tender there services to the public in the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.
March 15, 1838.—11-tf.

Prentiss's Pile Ointmen .

This invaluable preparation has cured thousands: and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencemt of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, K.

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannoe be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.
J. McCAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.
Nov. 18, 1836.—47-tf.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.

IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an *Upholsterer from London*, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-tf

CANDY'S TAVERN.

(LATE M'CRACKEN'S)

Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,

TABLE GOOD,

Bed Rooms Comfortable,

HORSES,

WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accomodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837—46-tf

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the Stone Cutting in its various branches, at his old Yard, 10 miles south of Lexington and 5 east of Nicholasville, where can always be had the following articles:—TOMBS and PILLARS or MONUMENTS, HEAD and FOOT STONES; all made of first rate material, and for strength, durability and beauty, not surpassed in the west, and warranted to retain its original color and appearance.—FANCY MARBLE TOPS for *Sideboards, Tables, &c.*, CHIMNEY PIECES, (fancy and plain,) PILL SLABS, &c. Also, DOOR SILLS, STEPS, PLINTHS, COLUMNS &c.

I will attend to putting up work any distance under 20 miles.

MORTON ZIMMERMAN.
Jessamine co., April 26, 1838.—17-3m*

Female Cordial of Health.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicinated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its *specific and and curative effects on female weaknesses.*

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from *local and genaral debility;* and because they find no relief from the strenghening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereing and infullible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss sole proprietor and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS,

WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-tf.

WOOL CARDING, &C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on the WOOL CARDING AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAAC SPRAKE.

N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.
May 3, 1838.—18-tf.

CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.
Jan. 18, 1838.—3-tf.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND CASSINETTS!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by
J. CHEW & CO.
No. 52, Marble Front.
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-tf.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINES AND LIQUORS,

He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,

Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL*, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding

BUSINESS.

Goods consinged to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his since thanks, and hopes by a strict dilligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837—51-tf.

Mathematical Class

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Rev. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., has commenced, with a select class of young ladies, a course of instruction in the higher branches of the Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, &c. &c. at the residence of Major Thomson, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Yandell, Poplar row.

Hours of instruction from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS—For English Branches, $10 per quarter, payable in advance.
Latin, $5 per quarter,
Greek 5 do do.
May 24, 1838.—21-6t.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISMENT.

FRAZER & SOISTER,

AGENTS FOR MICHAEL GAUGH,

ARE now receiving from Philadelphia, a NEW AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Goods

FOR GENTLEMENS' WEAR,

which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. The Establishment is on Main street, next door to Oldham's Barber Shop.

Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-3m

☞The Intelligencer and Observer snsert months.

NEW GOODS.

RAINEY & FERGUSON

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening, at their old stand, No. 46, Main street, a splendid assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

SUITABLE FOR THE
SPRING AND SUMMER SALES.

Super Plain English Straw BONNETS; CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, a large stock and every variety. Also, a handsome assortment of

WALL PAPER:

INGRAIN, SCOTCH & KIDDERMINSTER

CARPETING.

On hand, 5,000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY, suitable for the Southern trade.

They will take in exchange for Goods, clean washed Wool.

Lexington, April 27, 1838.—18-3m

Light House

THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. SPAULDING WILSON for collection, who is alone authorised to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me.

The LIGHT HOUSE establishment wil hereafter be carried on by myself.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.
Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-tf

Blue Lick Springs.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to him during the last watering season, and would inform them that he will again be prepared to accommodate those who may feel disposed to visit these delightful springs during the approaching season.

He has made several very material improvements and alterations since the last season, all having in view the comfort and convenience of his guests.

He deems it scarcely necessary to promise that his TABLE shall be furnished with the very best provisions the country affords, having made arrangements at all times to be supplied with VENISON and FRESH FISH; that his BAR shall be supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, and in fine, that every exertion shall be used to give general satisfaction to those who may call on him. His charges will be

BOARD, per week,	$8 00
Per day, (less than a week,)	1 25

☞Notes of all solvent Banks will be received from visiters, from the States where they are located.

G. L. PRYOR, AGENT
For J. L. BRADLEY.
April 4, 1838.—14-tf

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY,
GEO. CHAMBLIN.
Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-tf.

STRAY HORSE.

GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode: inclines to poce or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give $5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house. MILUS W. DICKEY.
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-tf

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay it as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.
ISAAC COOK.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1 tf.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

AND

TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at $5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, *Editor*.

J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co.
Sept. 15, 1836—55-tf.

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in *Town* or *Country*. Steam, Keel and Flat BOATS, and their CARGOES against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY *of every description*, against the perils of the sea.

☞"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.
WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
THO. C. O'REAR,
H. H. TIMBERLAKE } Directors.
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'ry.
ALBAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.
Lex., May 7, 1838—21-tf

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on th shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. H.
Lex Sep 7.—53-tf

VALUABLE AND TRIED

PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preperation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.
And at the Drug Store of GEO. W. NORTON, Main street.
August 3, 1837.—31-tf.